DETECTIVE SKILL BAFFLED.

THREE DEATHS NOT YET EXPLAINED. "THE" ALLEN'S DENIALS OF REPORTS CONCERNING FOWARD MALLOY-THE STATEN ISLAND MYS-TERY AS DARK AS EVER-WOLF ADAMS'S VIO-

LENT DEATH. "The" Allen denied yesterday that there was any cause for a quarrel between him and Edward Malloy, who was shot by him on Tuesday. Nothing has yet been learned to disprove his story that the shooting was accidental. The identity of the body discovered near Silver Lake, Staten Island, still remains somewhat uncertain. Dr. Rose, of this city, thinks that there is some connection between Ellen Murphy's disappearance and the fact that her testimony needed by him in his divorce suit, but it is not settled that the Ellen Murphy of whom he speaks is the one that Louis Riege knew, the body found in the barrel was the body of either one. The manner in which Wolf Adams was fatally wounded in Canal-st. has not been determined.

ALLEN'S FATAL SHOT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE INQUEST UPON MALLOY-ALLEN DENIES THAT HIS WIFE AND MALLOY WERE CRIMINALLY INTIMATE.

The police were hard at work yesterday seeking information concerning the shooting of Edward Malloy by "The "Allen. The movements of Malloy and Allen for several days previous were traced, and inquiry was also made in relation to any motives that Allen might have had to murder Malloy. A large number of witnesses were summoned to appear at the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to-day. The wife of Ailen was missing from a millinery store which she keeps on Broadway, and it is presumed that she has been secured by the police as one of the witnesses to-day.

Allen, on the night previous to the tragedy, was at a secting of the Shupe-O'Reilly wing of the Nationals, at Fourth-ave, and Twentieth-st. It had been rumored W. A. A. Carsey, one of the leaders of the Shupe faction, would make a motion that Allen be expelled from the organization. The week previous there had been a debate between the two men which was so hotly carried on that it threatened at one time to lead to blows. It may have been in preparation for such emergencies that Allen armed elf for the first time in many years. Upon leaving the meeting he went to his gambling place at No. 615 Broadway, and there met Malloy. Witnesses of the meeting of the men there have been found. At that ime their talk together, in the opinion of the observers. was of a most amicable nature. According to Alien's statement, they then made arrangements for another neeting the following morning. Malloy came to breakfast at Allen's house, No. 133 West Houston-st., and thence went with him to No. 615 Broadway, where the fatal shot was soon afterward fired.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE held a short conversation with Allen about his relatious with Malloy yesterday. Allen was in a very nervous physical condition, but was cool-headed and spoke with his usual rapidity of speech. He showed no desire to be reticent concerning the affair, except so far as inquiry about his wife might tend to injure her business as a milliner. He was asked whether there was any truth in the rumor that he was augry at Malloy because of attentions paid by him to Mrs. Allen. The prisoner, upon hearing this question, laughed loudly; but his merry countenance quickly changed to one of great digmery conficenance quiexly changed to due to keed as nity, and he said earnestly: "My wife is a lady. I would like to state this—that in the ten years of our married dife I nave never had any misunderstanding with Mrs. Alien regarding any man that lives on this earth. As I said before, Mrs. Alien is a lady, and knows at all times how to take care of herself." Concerning Mrs. Overin—a woman who has made grave charges against Alien snee the tragedy—Alien said: "It is ridiculous for that woman to assert that Mailoy and I quarrelled about her divorce suit. Mailoy lived with fier. About two months ago she cane drunk to my house and asked to see him. When I heard of it I told the servant that if she came again in that condition to tell her that I would have her sent to Blackwell's Island if she did not stop coming. I also told Mailoy what I had done, and consequently ne decided not to live in our house any longer. But he kept his clothing there and frequently took means with us. To show that he did not cherish any ancer against me for what I had said about Mrs. Overin, it is sufficient to say that a short time afterward he was taken sick, came to our house, and I nursed him for ten days. Dr. Snice will corroborate this statement. I want to make another statement and it is this: That I never was in the penitentiary. I was a rrested two days before election on a warrant issued by Police Justice Cox, and was taken to the Tombs. No one was allowed to see me for ten days, and none of the Supreme Court. Judges here would grant a writ of nity, and he said earnestly : " My wife is a lady. I Justice Cox, and was taken to use a control allowed to see me for ten days, and none of the Court Judges here would grant a writ of orpus. At last they brought Judge James here County is county to propose to our in the Metawrence County; he opened court in the Met Hotel and I was released. It was entirely a litical persecution." Allen chose as his counsel yesterday Edward M. Price

notive for the shooting.

Dr. Cushman made an antopsy at 9 o'clock yesterday norning on the body of Mailoy. The examination received a pistol shot wound of the inner angle of the giphteye, the ball passing through the frontal bone and raversing the left side of the brain in a backward direction. traversing the left side of the brain in a backward direction. The bullet was found flattened against the lines portion of the eccipital bone. Considerable extravasation of blood was found, together with extensive laceration of the brain. The other organs were found to be in a remarkably bealthy condition. Dr. Cushman gives it as his opinion that death was caused by laceration of the brain and shock from a pistol shot wound in the head. A STATEMENT FROM MRS. ALLEN.

Mrs. Allen, at a late hour last night, called at the Fif teenth Precinct Police Station, and asked to see her husband Cantain Byrnes granted the privilege, and more than an hour was spent by the husband and wife in clos conversation, the husband on the inner side of the ceil than an hour was spent by the husband and wife in close conversation, the husband on the inner side of the ceil door and the wife seated on a chair without. Mrs. Allen finally determined that she would not longer keep silent to the public, and she intimated to Captain Byrnes that she would be glad to see the representatives of the press. She is a woman of fine appearance, caim and collected, but with indications of recent suitering in her face. She stated that the knowledge of the accident had so far prostrated her that she was anable to see her husband sooner. She wished to convemphatically the rep. Its that she had been separated from her husband on account of any intimacy with Malloy. Since her marriage with her imsband they had never had even a temoorary estrangement, nor any trouble whatever, either on account of Mailoy or any others. In answer to aquestion as to what had been the exact position occupied by Malloy in their family. Mrs. Allen said: "Nearly hen years ago Eddie Malloy became the intimate friend of my husband. Since that time they have been as brothers. Malloy's home was always with us. That is, he kept his clothing there. He always came there to dress, siept there whenever not away on business or private matters of his own, and breakfasted there almost every morning. I can say truly that Eddie Malloy and Allen were the best of friends always, from the first time or their acquaintance up to the moment of Eddie's death."

Mrs. Allen further said that her absence from home during the past week was due to the necessities of her business. She has a milinery establishment on Broadway, and the approach of the Fall season called her out of town. In answer to the reporter's question, Allen remarked that Malloy was not at home on the night before nis death; that he was at No. 615 Broadway between 11 and 12, at which time he went out with "Billy" Irving. That was the last he saw of Malloy until he came to breakfast in the morning.

THE SILVER LAKE TRAGEDY. LITTLE PROGRESS MADE IN SETTLING THE IDENTITY OF THE VICTIM.

The question as to the identity of the woman whose body was found in a barrel near Silver Lake, Staten Island, last Sunday, still remains as much of a mystery as ever. Coroner Dempsey and Louis Biege still believe it to be the body of Ellen Murphy, but this is by no means established beyond a doubt. The body was buried last evening at the County Poorhouse, by order of the Coroner, after the hair had been cut off. The hair and the chemise which was found in the barrel are almost the only claws which the officers have to work upon. Ellen Murphy's trunk is at present at the house of Mrs. Condress, locked, and a comparison of its contents with the clothing in the hands of the police might settle the question as to whether the murdered girl was Eilen Murphy. Coroner Dempsey, however, says that he has hority to open the trunk, so long as it is possible

The old German, Heimer, told a somewhat different story to the police from that which he told to the villag ers of New-Brighton Tuesday evening. He said to an officer that when he found a man digging in the woods and saked him what he was doing, the man replied "Burying a dog." "Whose dog I" asked Heimer. Cisco's," replied the man. "Mrs. Cisco didn't want it buried near the house. It weighs over a hundred pounds." When the man decided to bury it at the foot of the hill, in softer ground, Heimer said that it was a pretty good load to carry, and the man replied, "I'll put it in a barrel." Then you'll roll it down hill ?" " No," replied the man, " I'll

that the owner is alive.

By inquiring at the Summer residence of John J. Cisco, the Wall-st. banker, it was learned that the family had two dogs, and had lost none recently.

Coronor Dempsey yesterday received the following telegram from Dr. Rose, of New-York, in regard to the body of an Eilen Murphy whom he is scarching for, and whose body, it was reported, was in the Morgue : NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.

The corpse in the Morgue is not that of the Ellen Murphy I am looking for.

Docron Rose. Doctor Rose was at New-Brighton early in the after-

noon, and failed to identify the body from the Coroner's description. Miss Fanny St. Clair, the name signed to the letter received by the Coroner Tuesday, is said to have been a performer at Egyptian Hall, and later at Hill's Variety Theatre.

Hill's Variety Theatre.

The case is in the hands of Captain Daniel Blake, who took the 5 o'clock boat to New-York, and returned on the 8 o'clock boat last evening, but up to a late hour last night he was not at his home nor at the Central Polloe Station as Stapieton. His attempt to find some trace of Ellen Murphy in the hospitals of Staten Island, Tuesday, was without success. The Coroner will not cominue the inquest until some new light is thrown upon the tragedy. Dr. Rose, who lives at No. 41 West Twenty-third-st.,

gives the following particulars about Ellen Murphy. His belief is that he can show a motive for the murder of the girl; but it seems by no means certain that his statement may not prove that Ellen Murphy is not dead, but is keeping away from this city for reasons satisfactory to herself and some of her friends. Dr. Rose's story is as follows:

Rose's story is as follows:

I have a suit for divorce against my wife, with whom I have not lived for three years. The grounds of my proceedings is the belief that Mrs. Rose has been unduly intimate with a number of men. Elien Murphy has been, since 1875, the confidential servant of Mrs. Rose. She went to live with Mrs. Rose in the Summer of 1875, and remained in her service until the Fall of 1877. When she went to live with my wife the girl was already pregnant, and gave birth to a child in February, 1876. Mrs. Rose was then staying with her mother at No. 58 Lexington-ave. The child was adopted by a rich woman in this city, but it has since died. In May, 1876, Ellen and Mrs. Rose went to live on Staten Island, at Tomp-kinsville, in a house which my mother-in-law, Mrs. Arndts, rented of a Mr. Crabtree. They sent Ellen off to Ireland some time in 1877. Her friends live at Pickle Point, Behmullet County. She returned in April of this year, and went again to Mrs. Rose's. The latter soon started for Europe herself, and is now at Vevay.

While at Staten Island Mrs. Rose bought beer, which was regularly sent to her from Crifton, L. I. The young man who brought it was the girls's lover, as I understand the case. Now Mrs. Rose and her friends have always tried to keep Ellen from communicating with me, and I have been equally anxions to find her, for she is just the witness I want. I've had a detective on her track for a long time. My suit comes on for hearing both is high wife, received some in his suit for diverce against his wife, received some

Louis Mathot, who is one of the counsel for Dr. Rose in his suit for divorce against his wife, received some evidence yesterday that tends to show that Ellen Murphy is still alive. Detective Heidelberg, who was engaged by Dr. Rose to search for Elien Murphy, in order to obtain her evidence in the for divorce, went to Pittsburg, where he found she had been at one time. He left the case in the hands of Detective Charles Jenkins, jr., and a letter received from Jenkins yesterday stated that be had found that Ellen Murphy had a brother, John Murphy, living in Pittsburg, and that previous to her return from Ireland in April her brother left Pittsburg, turn from freignd in April per brother let. Pressure, stating that he was to meet her at Castle Garden. He also told a cousin living in Greensburg, Penn., that Ellen and himself were going to Syracuse, where had accurred a stuateon on the sait works. Mr. Mathot does not believe that the body found in Staten Island is that

secured a situation on the salt works. Mr. Mathot does not believe that the body found in Staten Island is that of Eilen Murjshy, or at least the one that worked for Dr. Rose. A detective will be sent to Syracuse at once to look for the missing Eilen.

Superintendent Jackson, of Castle Garden, furnishes an expl nation of the mysteries surrounding the Eilen Murphy who was employed by Dr. Rose and the one whose body may have been found on Staten Island. He says there were two Eilen Murphys who handed at Castle Garden, and that he secured a place for one with Dr. Rose, and get a situation for the other with Mrs. Culbertson, of Staten Island. It is a remarkable coincidence that both these women should disappear is such a mystarious way.

able coincidence that both these women should disappear its such a mystactious way.

On inquiries at the office of the Inman Steamship Line yesterday whether Ellen Murphy had taken a steerage passage on the City of Richmond, Angust 31, it was stated that her name did not appear on the list of steerage passage.

age passengers.

Ellen Murphy, a servant at No. 80 Bavard-st., died on Tuesday, and her body is now at the Morgue. It was learned yesterday from Mr. Lublinski, of No. 80 Bayard-st., that Ellen Murphy came to his house to work about ten days ago. She is known to be about thirty-five years st. that Ellen Murphy came to his house to work about ten days ago. She is known to be about thirty-dvey years of age, and to have been the mother of three children. Where she came from when she was employed by Mr. Lubjinski is not known. She was subject to hemorrhages, and these, together with consumption, undoubtedly caused her death. Some persons think that she may have been the Ellen Murphy referred to in the testimony of Louis Riege, but no evidence of this has yet been obtained.

WOLF ADAMS'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH. A LARGE NUMBER OF WOUNDS FOUND ON HIS BODY-THEORIES OF THE POLICE.

Deputy-Coroner Cushman made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Wolf Adams, the old man who died on Tuesday night from the effect of injuries received in some mysterious manner, on the atternoon of that day, in the neighborhood of Canal and Greene-sts-

The examination was made at Mr. Adams's late rest, dence, No. 353 East Fiftieth-st., and revealed the follow, ing injuries: abrasions over both eyes, two triangular lacerated scalp wounds, a large contusion over the left shoulder, one on the left hand, and abrasions of the skin of the outside of the left leg. Upon raising the scalp, a fracture of the left parietal bone was discovered, also a large clot of blood compressing the left side of the brain. Dr. Cushman gave it as his opinion that death was caused by compression of the brain due to a fracture of the skull and that the wounds had been inflicted by more than one blunt instrument. This opinion of Deputy-Coroner hunn is accepted by some as a refutation of the hung is accepted by some as a refutation of the ry that Mr. Adams was run over on the street, cover, it is argued that any such occurrence could have escaped the notice of the police. Captain Donnell is engaged in an attempt to solve the stery, and is proceeding on the theory that Mr. mms was induced to enter some of the low dens in the Adams was induced to enter some of the low dens in Eighth Precinct, and was there beaten for purposes

NOT CONTENT WITH SIX WIVES.

GETTING MARRIED AS A SPECULATION. SWINDLER WHO HAD SIX WIVES LIVING AND WAS ABOUT TO MARRY TWO MORE.

A singular procession filed into the office of Assistant District-Attorney Leary yesterday. There were six women, all dressed in black; one had a baby in her arms. Two were elderly and very large, two were younger, sprightly, and good leoking, and the other two were hardly more than girls. They came together to the District-Attorney's office to pour out the six vials of their wrath upon the devoted head of one man. They all wanted to talk at once, and it was with some diffionly that Mr. Leary could persuade them to allow one of them to tell her story uninterrupted. Antonia Giger, she said, was her name, and she had been living at No. 145 East Thirty-ninth-st. Several months ago she married Adolph Hoffman, alias A. Grunwald, alias A. Housman, alias A. Eckstein; she thought the first was his real name. Recently she had discovered that her hus-band was married to at least five other wives in different parts of the city, and there were several districts to hear from yet. She thought the real number of his different maritial unions was not less than a dozen. She had brought with her some of his wives, whom she had

hunted up She told how she made the discovery of her husband's perfidy and polygamy. Not long ago she found in his pockets some letters and advertisements. In the latter ne said that he wanted a housekeeper, calling himself a rich widower. The letters were answers to these advertisements. Not understanding how he could want any other housekeeper than herself, she determined to solve the mystery. She learned that he visted different women upon different nights, and, further, that each claimed to be his wife. Then for the first time she discovered how he had swindled her. When they were married she had \$900 in the Bleecker Street Bank. He told her that the bank was weak, and she therefore took the money out and put it into his hands. That was the last she eversaw of the \$900. She had him arrested for swindling her, and he now lies in the Tombe awaiting trial on this charge.

His method, as Autonia Giger said she afterward earned from the other unfortunate women, was to put in the Staats Zeifung, and other German papers, an advertisement asking for a respectable housekeeper to take care of the home of a rich widower. He would call upon those who answered his advertisement, and if he found

those who answered his advertisement, and if his found that they had money, he would propose to each one in turn that she should be married to him. After he had got possession of her money the women would see him seldom, he giving different excuses to each.

Mr. Leary took only the affidiavits of two of the women, these being sufficient to found an indictment for bigamy. These affidavits were those of Antonia Giger, who said her marriage took place June 18, 1878, the ceremony being performed by the pastor of a church in Fortiethset. The other affidavits was by Fannie Eckstein, of No. 1.296 Third-ave., who was married to Hoffman August 26, 1878, by the Rev. Mr. Schutz, of a Protestant Episcopai Church in Eighty-third-at. The other women seemed disappointed because they could do nothing to help punish the offender. The two young girls were not married to Hoffman but were engaged to be, and the full number of six wives was made up by counting one now in Europe and another in Greenwischest. Who did not brought at once before the Grand Jury.

AN ABSCONDING RAILROAD CONTRACTOR St. Louis, Sept. 18 .- Advices from Lexington, Mo., say that Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor &

Reid, large contractors on the extension of the Chicago and Alton Bailroad, disappeared Saturday night. The men have not been paid for two months. Taylor's chief clerk is also said to have left for parts nuknown. "I thought you had had a dreadful row

with X—, but you always seem to be forether now; have you made it up with him? "My dear follow, I detest him cordially! But I determined to make him uncomfortable, so I've become friends with him again so as to have the chance te say disagreeable things to him.—|Paris Figaro. A PHILOSOPHICAL EXCURSIONIST .- Elderly Gentleman (politely to midite-aged spinster, evidently one of Cook's toursta): "And where, may I sak, are you going next!" Middle-aged Spinster: "Oh! let me soe! —I'm going to Genava!" Elderly Gentleman: "Going to Genava! Why, you are in Genava!" Middle-Aged Spinster: "Am I really! Oh, then I'm going to Milan!"—[Punch.

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

EVIDENCE BEFORE MR. WOOD. OPINIONS OF IMPORTERS AND REFINERS ON THE DUTIES, AND HOW THEY SHOULD BE LEVIED-CONFLICTING TESTIMONY AS TO FRAUDS-RE-

FINERS CHARGED WITH ADULTERATION BY W. The Hon. Fernando Wood, representing the subommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, spent three hours yesterday in examining witnesses relative to the duties on sugar and carrying out of the customs laws in this district. Lawrence Turnure, Solon

Humphreys, Osgood Welsh and William T. Booth gave their views, when the committee adjourned until next Monday, Mr. Wood announcing that the whole of next week would be devoted to going through the Appraiser's Department.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Lawrence Turnure, of the firm of Moses Taylor & Co., was first examined. He said in substance: I am an importer of sugars and a general merchant. Our house has been in existence about fifty years, and I have been connected with it about twenty-five years. I consider the duty upon sugar as well collected at present as upon any other article. For several years there has been an improvement over former times; the whole revenue system is better administered. There may be some frauds, but they are fewer than they were years ago. I was a member of the Jay Commission, but the question of frauds did not properly come before it. I have no personal knowledge of any frauds having been

Mr. Wood-To what do you attribute the improvement in the revenue service in this district?

Mr. Turnure-To the general overhauling of the revenue service in the last two or three years; it has a higher tone than ever before. I can suggest no improvement on the system of sampling sugar, except the use of the polariscope. I do not think the color standard a fair Sugars have been made abroad to suit our standards, and those of a higher grade now bear the color of lower grades. I have never seen sugars colored by the introduction of a foreign substance. We ought to have a tariff that would admit all the sugars of the world on equal terms; we should have a specific duty, with as few classifications as possible; I think three grades would be sufficient. I am opposed utterly to raising 840,000,000 a year on sugar; it is an outrage on the people. I would not have it more than \$20,000,000. Sugars should be graded by the polariscope, which is used all over the world. I would be in favor of a uniform rate of duty, if it should be as low as one-half or even I cent a pound. At three quarters of a cent a pound lower grades could be imported for refluing, and our refluers could compote with those of other countries; a higher rate would exclude raw sugars for refluing. A duty of 2½ cents a pound on raw sugar would close all the reflueries in America, and by enhancing the cost of sugar, diminush its consumption, and thus occasion a loss to the revenue. I have no knowledge of any deleterious substances having been introduced into sugar by refluers here. I am in favor of free sugar; I think the country is entitled to it as much as to free tea and coffee.

At the close of Mr. Turnure's examination there was some discussion as to the accuracy of Mr. Hewitt's figures, presented yesterlay.

OPINIONS OF SOLON HUMPHREYS. \$40,000,000 a year on sugar; it is an outrage on the

OPINIONS OF SOLON BUMPHREYS.

Solon Humphreys, of the firm of E. D. Morgan & Co., said: Our house is one of the largest importers of sugar n this country or the world. My impressions are that the statements in the press is relation to loss of revenue by undervaluation and frauds in sampling have been exaggerations; the losses, if any, have been erroneously magnined. I think the collection of the revenue in this district has been steadily improved since the time of General Palmer. The cry of fraud has stimulated the efforts of revenue officers very greatly. Of all the sugar sold in this market, a out 20 per cent is below No. 7 (the lowest grade); from 60 to 65 per cent is below No. 7 to No. 10 (the second gracie), leaving about 15 per cent for the grade above No. 10. This brings the average marveilously near that fixed by the appraiser. The classification of surgar by samples in our market for the past year has been very accurate. The same templations to fraud which exist in the sampling system will be found to exist in any other which can be devised; nothing can obviace the Becessity of constant waterfulness. The only improvement I can suggest is the use of the polariscope, but there will be difficulted then. I think the cellection of the revenue on sugar should be under the control of a special bureau, having at its head a man of experience in that success trade. With a sugar bureau, the tariff of sugars could be collected as fairly as the statements in the press is relation to loss of revenue than the seiling weight. Only a very small part of this can be accounted for by loss of weight while it store. I know of no instances in which fees have been given to Custom House employés.

VIEWS OF OSGOOD WELSH. Osgood Weish, of S. & W. Welsh, of Philadelphia and New-York, said he was engaged as an importer and commission merchant. Statements had been made before committee tending to show that sugar refluers who had been successful in making money had necessarily had been successful in making money and necessarily defrauded the Government; he wished to say that he knew a religing firm in Philadelphia—Harrison, Haveneyer & Co.—who had been very successful and who imported no sugar. He continued: I favor the employment by the Government of the same standard as that used by merchants in their private fransactions. The tariff on sugar should be measured by the amount of crystallization sugar in it, as that determines its value. I do not believe that frands prevail to anything like the exient which some witnesses would like to make the committee believe. The Government scales are sometimes aut of order, but there is no discrepancy involving any screens loss. I think a sample ought to be taken any scrious loss. I think a sample ought to be taken from every package in a prescribed way; there could then be no possibility of error.

MR BOOTH ASSERTS THAT FRAUDS DO EXIST. William T Booth, of the firm of Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners, prefaced his evidence by the statement that seither he nor any member of his firm was in the employment of the Government, nor had given to the press any information in regard to frauds in the importation of sugars. He then took up some of the testimony of Tuesday. He said that Mr. Dutcher, when saying that he had not heard charges of frauds made, must ing that he had not heard charges of frames made, must have forgotten a conversation had with him (witness) and his father, when he said that the Demarara busi-ness was a mere bagatelle to the frauds which were daily committed. Befiners and great advantages over other importers; they often received cargoes on their own wharves, and the sugar could be melted down in a few hours, beyond the possibility of hientification. Mr. Havemeyer had testified that no adulterations entered

his refinery.

Mr. Havemeyer—I was talking only of sugar for expert; that was the only sudject under consideration.

Mr. Booth—You said nothing about syrup!

Mr. Havemeyer—No. In that we use sulphuric acid,

as you do.

Mr. Booth—You use no adulteration in refined sugar?

Mr. Haverneyer—Not in the last three years, since our
chemist left us, taking our secret with sum, and sealing
the others. shemist left us, taking our source of mat sugars or bag it to others.

Mr. Booth continued: Cargoes of mat sugars or bag it to others.

Mr. Booth continued: Cargoes of mat sugars or bag sugars seldom come to this market to which there are not at least two colors; there is as much chance of iradis in the importation of Mandia sugar as on that from Cuba. This question rises above personal considerations, and touches the life of the Government. There are toose who would like to testify before this committee and dare not do it, because if they did their business would be gone. Fraud has run through the sugar business here for ten years, and has been a cloud over it. It is an absurdity that uclado should be imported at special rates of 1½ cents; yet the clause allowing this was introduced in the tariff law through the personal efforts of Theodore Havemeyer, who went before the Committee on Ways and Means, and went to you, Mr. Chairman, on the floor of the House. I have sympathy for the poor Custom House employes, who are tempted by poverty to commit fraud; but when men whom I soe here allow their clerks to go to these men and bribe them, and when we rise to expose these frauds, say that we are in a combination against the Government—for them I have notking but contempt. I am the oldest man in the relining business in New-York; the oldest man who has bought sugar in this market. I have gone in and out among men and have preserved a good roputation; and when I say i know a thing to be so, no one will be found whe will doubt it. Now I say I know of frands on the revenue in the importations of sugars which, when they are fully discussed, will furnish reading that will astonish the people of this country.

Mr. Booth them spoke at length of the additerations of sugars which, when they are fully discussed, will furnish reading that will astonish the people of this country.

Mr. Booth then spoke at length of the additerations of reflaced sugar, which, he said, were practiced by many reflects in this city, by the use of giucose and other substances. He exhibited samples taken from syrup made by a New-York refluer, and added that adulterations

2 That the merebants of the United States be per-maded to buy and sell on the Castom House weight. 3. Let the Government weigh sugars when they come ut of bond.

out of bond.

4. Place a uniform rate of duty on all sugars up to No. 16 Dutob standard, and add a clause prohibiting the introduction of foreign refined sugars.

Mr. Havemeyer stated briefly in reply to the last witness, that no adulterations were used in his refinery.

RAILWAY NEWS.

RAILEOAD RECEIVERS WARNED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18 .- Judge Baxter, of the United States Court, in passing upon an ap-plication to allow a ratiroad in the hands, of a receiver to be garnished, took occasion to remark that the of placing railroads in the hands of receivers is altogether too common, and has become a great evil. He cited the case of a railroad in Georgia which cost \$15,000,000. The receiver in charge in three years issued certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$1,500,-000, and when the road was sold the proceeds were not sufficient to pay the certificates. In another case, in Detroit, the road cost over \$8,000,000. When the road came to be sold, eminent counsel requested to be judges came to be sold, eminent counsel requested to be judges to fix a minimum price for the sale, suggesting such price about to be a sum sufficient to cover the charges of the receiver and his lawyers. Judge Baxter said he had observed that when a receiver got possession, he generally ran the road for the benefit of Inimaelf and his employes, including the attorneys; and he (the Judge) would hereafter see there should be a reform in his curcuit for the benefit of creditors and stockholders. If proceedings to sell and realize were not pushed to a conclusion, he would wacate the receivership and give the road back to the company. Great interest is manifested by railroad people in this deliverance of the Judge.

JUDGE BOND GRANTS THE RECEIVER. BALTIMORE, Sept. 18 .- In the South Carolina Railroad case to-day, at the conclusion of Mr. Arben's argument for the complainants, Judge Bond rendered his decision in favor of the complainants, for the appointment of a receiver. He suggested that persons be named by counsel from whom a receiver should be appointed. Mr. Richard Lathers, of New-York, was appointed. St. Reanis Laser. Respondents counsel named by complainants counsel. Respondents counsel named first Whilam J. Magrath, the present president at the road. Judge Bond said that no officer of the road would be appointed receiver. They then named Bentley D. Hasell, of New-York, and John H. Fisher, of New-York. The Judge said he would announce the apntment bereatter.

A NEEDED \$3,000,000 RAISED.

Boston, Sept. 18.-The Syndicate which was formed some months ago for the purpose of raising \$3,000,000 to redeem the mortgage bonds of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad has transferred the amount to the New-York and New-England Railroad, where it will remain until the 1st day of October, when it will be duly tendered in redemption to the holders of said bonds at Hartford, Conn.

NEW-YORK AS AN ART-PATRON.

New-York is now lamenting Theodore Thomas as Tom Hood's "female Ranter" mourns "The Lost Heir," "for he's my darim' of darin's." Sae wonders why he did not continue Sitting as good as gold in the gutter, a-playing at making

onder he left the court, where he was better off than all the other young boys,
With two bricks, an old shoe, nine syster-shells and a
dead kitten by way of toys.

dead kitten by way of toys.

And, in truth, Mr. Thomas got little more from the city lie has for twenty-five years cling to and taught. If he came back, is if not likely he might meet with the Lost Heir's reception!

It is not that New-York cares for the money which would have kept him. When did it refuse money when its sympathes were aroused I have.

The collection was reshipped to Europe while the feathers were sill flying, and the public felt itself to be a gainer to the extent of witnessing a ploce of good sport. No sense of loss spoiled its enjoyment of

had no real homage to pay either of heart or head. He educated the people, and the people believed in him and the detum of judges more commetent that they. But he was always above them, the men of influence and wealth, who in all such matters, represent and are society. He led them to lofty heights, but no sooner had they reached one than was he seen flying to another lofter still, and still more perilous. He worked, moreover, as only a genius and an enthusiast could work. He began by winning his auditors. He went down to their level, humored them, pleased them, and then filled their ears with music that was ravishing even when only partially intelligible. Insensibly they grew to like it, and although defections were large, and many refused to rise above the "popular" standard, there is no doubt be succeeded in cievating the taste of the general public. Year by year he was bringting his audiences nearer to litmastif, and year by year ne was winning new contexts from the love of the meretricious and flashy to that of the noble and pure.

He alone derived no benefit from his labors. He had He alone derived no benefit from his labors. He had no adequate support, no relief from the most sordid and worrying cares of life. He found himself almost toreed into competition that was degrading. Had he entered into it he would have thrown down with his own hand the structure he had spens his life in rearing. He was alternately warmed by the adoiration and love of a few and chilled by general apathy, and has chosen wheely in going where he will at least be lifted above the necessity of struggling for subsistence. New-York has lost him, but had it known that Cincinnati was trying to coax him away it would have let him go never.

It is singular that the matter of making New-York attractive to the lovers of art and music is nover looked at by its wealthy citizens from the commercial point of view. Art and music exert influences that can be computed upon strict business principles, and the poticy of neglecting them is extremely shortsighted. Every addition to the attractions of a city, and especially of a city essentially commercial, is an addition to its prosperity. The prestige that would have accused to New-York, and the wealth that would certainly have been attracted to it, had it adopted Cincinnati's course of action, would unquestlenably have far more than compensated for the outlay attenting the endowment of a college of music and the engagement of Theodore Thomas. With this assumption the idiosyncrasy of New-York may be viewed in full. Like the prudent merchant of modern attainments and medium culture, it is not far-seeing when a question arises not strictly in its line of business. Sympathetic, outwardly decorous, keenly sensitive, full of pity for the suifacring, New-York enters the field of art in a purely mercantic spirit. It lt is singular that the matter of making New-York keenly sensitive, full of pity for the suffering, New-York enters the field of art in a purely mercantic spirit. It has no love, but enly that peculiar kind of affection that is the outgrowth of triumph over a rival. An individual parallel might be found in the case of the old gentleman who haunted the auction-rooms and filled his house with loads of vases, bronzes and the like. "It's not the things I care for," he said, "but there isn't a millionaire in the city I haven't outbid in getting them together."

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING. The Republican Central Committee met Tuesday, and the Executive Committee reported that no irregularities had been found in the VIth Assembly District. The committee was relieved from further consideration of the subject. A gentleman in the room, and a member of the Central Committee, gave notice that an appeal would be taken to the State Central Com-mittee. The president amounced that section 5 of the constitution had been so amended that one-fourth of the members shall constitute a quorum.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF ENDICOTT'S LANDING. SALEM, Mass., Sept. 18 .- The two hundred and fittieth anniversary of the landing of Governor John Endicott, of Salem, was commemorated here to-day under the auspices of the Essex Institute and the City Goverument by the reading of a poem by the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, of Newport, R. I., and an oration by William C. Endicott.

NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Sept. 18 .- Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickley is detached from the Montauk, and ordered to temporary duty at Philadelphia as assistant to the Inspector of Coal. Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane is detached from the Wyoming, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. THE CINCINNATI SUPERVISORS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17 .- Judge Baxter, of the United States Court, to-day postponed further action in the matter of appointing Supervisors of Election until Tuesday of next week.

"That's a very stupid brute of yours, John, said a Scottish minister to his parishioner, the peat dealer, who drove his merchandize from door to door in a small cart drawn by a donkey; "I never see you but the creature is braying." "Ah, sir," said the peat dealer, "yo ken the heart's warm when friends meet."

THE COURTS.

A SHARP TILT BETWEEN COUNSEL. WARM WORDS OVER THE CROSS-EXAMINATION OF

MRS. COOPER-MARSHALL. Mr. Seribner, counsel for the Marshall estate, closely cross-examined Mrs. Cooper-Marshall yesterday about the corrections to her former testimony that she had volunteered to make. At one stage of the proceedings an excited dispute arose between him and Mr. Ten Eyck, Mrs. Marshall's counsel, he accusing Mr. Ten Eyck of "coaching" the witness and of suggesting answers to her, and Mr. Ten Eyek denying the allegation and accusing Mr. Scribner of browbeating the witness and attempting, by frightening her or making her angry, to confuse her in her answers. Nevertheless, the careful cross-examination was not relaxed, and in the afternoon questions of so private a character were put that the witness covered her face with her handkerchief and

When Mr. Cooper, while still her husband, made the remark that he would put poison in her coffee, Mrs. Cooper-Marshall said, Mr. Phillips must have heard it, as he was in the room with him. In the early part of February, 1875, she did not receive Mr. Cooper in her bedroom. What she meant by saying that she partly supported herself in the Winter of 1872 was, that she had an interest in a laundry, which was part of Mr. Cooper's establishment. Mr. Marshall's portrait was not hung up in her bedroom, but the artist had put it up there one afternoon to add the last touches to it, because the light in her room was better than in other rooms in the house. During her divorce suit from Mr. Cooper she had several conversations with him with reference to the custody of their children. The resuit of these conversations were that he should have the custody of their son and she of their daugater. Mrs. Pitcher, ner sister, told her that she had been informed about Mr. Cooper's aduliery. She had not made any agreement with Mrs. Pitcher that in the event of her success in the Murshall case she would pay her for her services \$4,000. or assist her in removing the mortgage on some of her husband's property to that amount.

During another tilt between counsel, Mrs. Pitcher became ill and quietly went away. When Mr. Seribner had got through with cross-examining Mrs. Marshall he called for Mrs. Pitcher as the next witness, but added that Mr. Caidwell had let her go home. Mr. Caidwell, as if surprised that such reference should be made to him, replied that Mrs. Pitcher had become so ill that she almost minted; and, of course, he could not co otherwise than to allow ser to retire. Mr. Seribner insisted that he must examine Mrs. Pitcher before any of the other witnesses, and the case was adjourned until Saturday. Cooper's establishment. Mr. Marshall's portrait was not

SINGULAR TALK FROM THE BENCH. WHAT RECORDER HACKETT WOULD DO IF ANY ONE TRIED TO PICK HIS POCKET.

Benjamin Bowles was tried in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, for picking the pocket of Jacob Siegley of a gold watch and chain while they were riding in a street car. Bowles, as the evidence showed, was accompanied by several men, who were all members of what they called the "Waverly Club," They assisted each other, the prosecution claimed, in aunoying Siegley and pushing him while the prisoner picked his pocket. In the course of his charge to the jury Recorder Hackett said of pick. pockets. "They are among the worst as well as the nost common class of criminals among us. This city is most common class of criminals among us. This city is full of them. They crowd into the street cars and stand watting for their victims upon the street corners. I know them. I had a \$500 watch atolen from my brother by them. But just let them try it on me and I'll save the county all expense of a trial. I only wish some of them would try to rick my pucket and I would show them some of the best judicial shooting ever seen in this city. Kill them; that's the only way to deal with them."

The jurors found the prisoner guilty without leaving their seats. The Recorder sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment, and said that it was his youth only that saved him from twenty years' imprisonment. "You come from a bad crowd," said the Recorder; "you're all full of the devil. You never work. You are guitty of this crume; you know it and your companions know it. I know all about you."

FATALLY INJURED WITH A PAVING-STONE. A PROBABLE MURDER AT MIDDLE VILLAGE, LONG ISLAND.

Jacob Shad and Anthony Spellman, of Middle Village, town of Newtown, for some time have been on bad terms in consequence of some business disagreement, and on Sunday evening Spellman made an assault upon Shad in the saloon of ex-Assessor Closius, the resuit of which will probably prove fatal. Tuesday Coroner Carroll was informed that Shad was probably dying. Shad and some friends were scated at a table in the saloon, when Speliman, somewhat intoxicated, entered and intruding upon Shad's company, began to abuse him, and at last attempted to strike him. The proprietor interfered, and ejected the contestants from the room. On the sidewalk Spellman seized a large paying-stone and threw it at Shad, striking him on the head and inflicting a serious wound. He then fled. The inlared man was piesed up by his friends and carried home, where medical aid was procured. On Monday he became unconscious, and the doctor decided that he would probably die. Constables Duffy and Heeg arrested Spellman, who at first denied having committed the assault, but when brought into Shad's presence he made a confession, and was imprisoned to await results. The doctors now decide that it is impossible for Shad to receiver. It is said that Spellman had threatened several times to "get square" with Shad. the room. On the sidewalk Spellman seized a large pay-

DEFENCE IN THE REILLY MURDER TRIAL. The defence in the murder trial of John Reilly was given yesterday. Edward Doyle said that ne saw Officer O'Brien when the fatal pistol shot was fired with his right arm around Reiliv's neek, and with a pistol in his hand. He saw no pistol in Reilly's hand. John Reilly's pockets. Reilly jumped up and called on Reynolds, the saloon-keeper, for protection. The latter ordered them both to go out. After the second shot was

ordered them both to go out. After the second shot was fired, he saw O'Brien still holding the pistol.

The prisoner was examined at length. He gave his version of the origin of the quarrei. He had been accustomed to pay O'Brien money to prevent his arrest. He was to have given the officer \$100 the day of the shooting. Ween he said he had no money the officer gave him the lie and attempted to arrest him. Then came the fight in which the officer's pistol was discharged, and Reilly ran away. He stumbled, tell on his knees and the officer began to club him. It was out in the hall that the officer discharged his weapon a second time, fulling himself. The prisoner said that he had no weapon. The prosecuting alterney will sum up this moraing.

TWO WIFE-BEATERS ARRESTED.

At Essex Market Police Court Tuesday, George Bechtel, a tailor, age forty-four years, of No. 77 Orchard-st., was held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of having committed a brutal assault on his wife, Elizabeth Bechtel, while he was in a state of intoxication. He returned home at a late hour Monday night and demanded some money of his wife, who refused to give it to him. She was on the bed, and he dragged her out on the floor, and although she was about to become a mother, he beat

and although she was about to occome a more, it comes her until she became unconscious.

John Morrissey, of West One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st, on Sunday beat his wife, Sarah, very severely. She obtained a warrant for his arrest. Officer Armstrong called Thesday to arrest the husband, when the latter jumped from the window, and was not caucht until after a class of helf a mile. The crowd which followed cheered both officer and husband. Justice Smith committed Morrissey.

CLUBBED BY A SALOON-KEEPER.

John Moyland, of No. 800 Washington-st., who has been for several days in St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a severe scalp wound, appeared at Joffer-son Market Police Court Tuesday and preferred a charge of fellonious assault against Henry Robus, proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 753 Washington-at. Moyland testifled that he asked for another glass of beer, which Robus refused, telling him he wanted to beer, which knows returned, terming has a waster close his place. Then Robus picked up a club and struck him over the head, 'thocking him nearly senseless, and then dragged him into the street. Robus said that Moyland and another man cause into his saidon and he drove them out, as he wanted to shut up. He said that Moyland bit a piece out of his finger. He was held in

THE SUCCESSOR OF CLERK BETTS. Samuel Hinckey Lyman has been appointed

by Judge Choate, Clerk of the United States District Court. in place of George F. Betts, who recently resigned, after holding the position for nearly a quarter of a century. Mr. Lyman was graduated at Yale College in 1861, and for nearly twelve years has been praclege in 1861, and for nearly twelve years has been prac-tising law in this city, a member of the law firm of Cen-vers & Lyman. He was an officer in the United States Coast Survey, from 1861 to the close of the war, and dur-ing the greater part of that period served in the Engi-ness' Coros of the Army, to which he had been assigned at his own request. He resigned his commission in 1865, in order to follow the profession of the law, and entered the Law Department of Columbia College.

AN OFFICER BEATEN BY RUFFIANS. While Officer Noble, of the Eleventh Precinct,

was on patrol duty Sunday afternoon, he ordered a number of ruflians at Avenue-C and Eleventh-st. to disperse. William Smith and Jefferson Sullivan, laborers refused to obey the order of the officer, and he took them into custody. Their associates turned suddenly or the officer, whom they knocked down and kicked on the head and hody. The prisoners were rescued and the gang dispersed. Yesterday Sullivan was rrested and committed in default of \$500. Smith was also arrested, later on in the evening, on a charge of shooting at an officer and beating a night watchman, and was also com-mitted for trial in default of \$500 ba l.

HUDSON COUNTY INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County preented twenty-two indictments to Judge Knapp yesterday, including bills against the three masked burglars. The Grand Jury will make a presentment in the Smith murder case Monday. The rumored possible indictment of the Rev. George B. Vosburgh for purjury is not be-lieved by his friends. As far as could be ascertained

yesterday, no witnesses in the case had been before the Grand Jury.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST. TWO BROOKLYN EXECUTORS ACCUSED BY JAMES

MORTON. James Morton, of No. 474 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, yesterday filed in the Kings County Surrogate's office, a petition charging Nathaniel A. Boynton and John W. Champlin, the executors of the cafate of Julius A. Durkee, who died in February, 1869, with false swearing and with not accounting for \$32,720 12, recoived by them as part of the estate. He asks that the decree granted on May 8, 1878, be set aside, and that a summons be issued for the reëxamination of Boynton and Champlin.

The petition sets forth that in 1868 the petitioner away Durkee \$23,930 29, and gave him, as collateral security, a chattle mortgage worth \$15,000, two life insurance policies, one for \$10,000 and one for \$5,000, and a lease valued at \$40,000 upon property in Fulton-st. In the inventory of the estate, after Durkee's death, none of these securities was entered, but under the head of "doubtful debts" appeared "James Morton, \$23,-930 29." On April 22, 1869, the Surrogate granted permission to the executors to settle this indebtedness for \$16,000. The petitioner consented to this and by April 2, 1870, paid \$5,000, and on March 12 he consented to con fess judgment for \$12,000, which was to cover all cor tingent expenses or interest. On July 20, 1870, the petitioner arranged for the purchase of the property petitioner arranged for the purchase of the property leased to Durkee, and Boynton, with the consent of Champlin, agreed to take a workings of \$12,000 on the property, in payment of the balance of the petitioner's indebtedness. Champlin and Boynton, on March 4.1871, delivered to the petitioner a general release from all obligations to the estate of Durkee, and release from all obligations to the estate of Durkee, and release from all to the examination before Surrogate Dalley, in April, 1878, the executors testified that all the money received by them in discharge of the account in the components was \$5,000 direct from the deponent and \$6,000 on March 4, 1871. The deponent avers that he believes their testimony to be false in every particular concerning the receipt of \$6,000. It is charged that the executors received \$52,712 19, their receipt therefore being quoted, and that in their accounts, which were passed by the Surrogate, no reference is made to this sum, which passed through their hands as executors.

THE NOISE IN SIXTH AVENUE.

The Grand Jury continued, yesterday, the examination of witnesses as to the character and cure of the noises caused by the Metropolitan Elevated Railway. Both witnesses and jurymen were reticent as to the testimony. District-Attorney Phelps said, after the Grand Jury had adjourned, that no conclusion in the matter had yet been reached.

CIVIL NOTES.

Herman Stiefel was appointed referee by Judge Westbrook yesterday in a suit begun by John Lewis Ernst to annul his marriage to Emelie I. A. Ernst, May 15, 1876. The plaintiff sileges that when they were married the defendant was the wife of Alfred Wilky.

Judge Gilbert, in Brooklyn, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion to set aside a decree of foreclosure of a mortgage for \$35,000, in the suit of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company against George Bowman, in order that Bowman may defend on the ground of usury, and on the ground that the pinin-rif was not the owner of the mortgage at the time when the decree was obtained, five years ago.

Ellen Ross has sued Street & Smith, the proprietors of The New-York Weekly, to recover \$1,500. which she claims is the value of two stories, entitled "Love, Lord of All," and "White May's Diamond," written by her for the paper under a contract, which she says has not been carried out. The plaintiff lives in Montreal, and Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Plens, granted an application for the appointment of a commission to take her testimony in Montreal.

Judge Westbrook has appointed Benjamin G. Clarke receiver of the defendant company in the action of the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western Railway against the Oxford Iron Company, to recover \$398,000 for freight charges. This receivership is to be auxiliary to that established by the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, in order to control property in this city. This property consists of the warehouse Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Washington-st.

In June, 1878, the Department of Public Docks advertised for proposals for removing and repairing old Pier 48, North River. The lowest bid was \$28,-931 89, by P. Sanford Ross, and the next \$29,774, by Henry V. Sloat & Brother. Ross got the contract, but Sloat & Brother obtained an injunction restraining the Department from completing the papers, on the ground that Ross's proposal did not state, as required by state, the name of a partner. Joseph B. Sandford. Ross snawers that Sandford is his partner, but has no interest in this contract. Judge J. F. Daly granted an application made yesterday to compel the plaintiffs to file security for costs, being non-residents.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Thomas Hogan, arrested on the charge of having sold counterfer money, was held vesterolay by United States Commissioner Decel in \$5,000 bair to awart the action of the Grand Jury. The witness, George Williams, whose testimony was expected to corroborate the Government evidence, was not present. A subpose had been issued, but the Marshal reported that he was unable to find Williams.

Recorder Hackett yesterday sentenced Martin Bronnan to the State Person for ten years for robbing James Penny, of No. 386 West-st., on the street last Sunday morning; Henry Burton, formerly a theatrical agent, who was convicted of roobling Esnina A. Belanra of \$75 while she was in Central Park with Andrew Meins on the evening of August 25, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years

COURT OF APPEALS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany. N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following is the cay calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, September 19, 1878; Nos. 29, 34, 35, 37, 41, 42, 44 and 348.

In the Court of Appeals to-day, present the Hon. Sanford E. Charch, C. J., and associates, the following business was transacted: No. 8.—Frederick A. Wuttlesser, receiver, etc., appellant, agt. Sarah A. Frantz, administratirix, etc., respondent, agt. Cunton F. Page and another, executors, appellant, repondent, agt. Cunton F. Page and another, executors, appellants. Passed No. 18.—Samuel Ferdham, appellant, supplicated, agt. James S. Hendrickson and another, executors, etc., respondents. Passed. No. 17.—John J. F. Rosal, administrator, respondent, agt. The City of Baffaio, appellant. Submitted by appellant. Argued by O. O. Cottle for respondent. And M. No. 18.—Samuel Newell, executor, etc., respondent, art. Geo. H. Nichols and another, executors, etc., appellants. Argued by Geo. C Genet for appellants; Bernard Hocke and Samuel Newell for respondent, art. The National Shoes and Leather Bank, appellant. Argued by Henry N. Beach for appellant; W. Gage for respondent. Case still on.

DECISIONS-SEPT. 18.

DECISIONS—SEPT. 18.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Lawrence.—
Armstrong agt. Hamilton—Granted. Hart agt. Taylor; Napier agt. Harris; Gallard agt. Mullins—Griers granted. Waish art. Waish.—Motion granted and cause set down for the nris Priday of October, 1878. Strong agt. Gerku.—Motion denied, but without costs; see memorandum. Beck agt. Ruggles.—Motion denied, but without costs; see memorandum. Beck agt. Ruggles.—Motion denied with costs; see memorandum. Hashop agt. Bennett.—Upon the ptaintiff's sipulating to put the cause on the calendar for the October term and to bring the same to on the calendar for the October term and to bring the same to risk otherwise notion granted with costs; short notice of tria to be accepted. Lewis agt. Otho.—Motion in its present form is desied without costs; see memorandum. Morange agt. Jones.—An allowance of 3 per cent on the amount claimed is granted to the defendant.

Succial Term—By Judge Van Vorst.—Tarbell agt. West et al.—Orders as settled granted.

Common Pleas—Special Term—By Judge J. F. Dalv.—Morange agt. Hird.—Application for costs denied. Stoat et al. agt. Corder as settled. Foles agt. Husen et al.—Motion denied without costs.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUTREME COURT-CHAMMERS-Westbrook, J.-Nos. 25, 39, 40, 4, 49, 51, 52, 53, 69, 77, 79, 82, 99, 100, 101, 118, 125, 135, 138, 148, 152, 153, 163, 170, 173, 174, 182, 185, 186, 185, 189, 192, MARISE COURT-THAL TREM-PART I—Goedd, J.-Nos. 4918, 4782, 4545, 4871, 4801, 4924, 4956, 4677, 4991, PART II—Shindta J.-Nos. 4800, 4867, 4413, 3689, 4145, 4049, 4049, 4062, 4254, 4014, 3746, 4389, 3172, 4802, 3875, 3848, 3969. Sect. III.—Shea, J.—Nos. 4148, 4995, 4421, 4637, 5004, 4806, 4670, 5010, 5040, 4998, 5003, 5011, 5018, 5021, 5031. FART 141—Shea, J.—Nos. 4148, 4995, 4421, 4697, 5004, 4896, 4670, 5010, 5040, 4998, 5003, 5011, 5018, 5021, 5018, 5021, 5018, 5021, 5018, 5021, 5018, 5021, 5018, 5021, 5018, 5021, 5018, 5019, 5

THE ODD-FELLOWS GRAND LODGE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .- The Grand Lodge met at 9 o'clock a. m. On the call of jurisdictions a very large amount of new business was introduced and referred to appropriate committees. Much of it has reference to legislation on the degree of Robekah and the erence to legislation on the degree of hosterial and encomposed to the election of efficers for the next two years. John B. Harmon, of California, was unanimously elected Grand Sire. On the fourth ballot Colonel Lather J. Glenn, of Georgia, was elected Deputy Grand Sire. The following officers were unanimously reflected: James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

MR. HAWLEY SPEAKS IN ILLINOIS.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 17 .- The Hon. J. Hawley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, made publicans this evening. Discussing the financial quosition from the point of view of actual knowledge acquired in the Treasury Department, he took an advanced hard money ground.

THE COTTON CROP FOR 1877-78.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18 .- The official statement of the cotton crop of America for the year 1877-'78, has been published by the Cotton Exchange. The receipts at all ports were 4,334,190; overland move-ment, 295,306; Southern consumption, 144,369; total crop, 4,773,865.

A gentleman took the following telegram to

A gendeman took the following telegram to a telegraph office; "I announce, with crief, the death of Uncie James. Come quickly to read will. I be-heve we are the heirs. Joan Black." The clerk, having counted the words, said, "There are two words too many, sir." "All right; cut out 'with grief."